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our own, our intentions might be frustrated before they could accommodate themselves to a change of six months, in their period of foliation or fructification. It is plain that our country might derive important advantages, if the power of accelerating or retarding the vegetating principle could be discovered; but this like many other objects is probably only attainable by the attention of several observers being directed in the same course: it might be worth trying by those who have the convenience, if the progress of vegetation could be retarded with impunity by placing some roots in an ice-house, or accelerated by putting them in a hot-house, and this alternately; first placing, for instance, snowdrop roots in the hot-house, afterwards in the ice-house, and then in the hot-house again, and trying by this means to flower them two or three times in one year.

Jan. 9, Snow-drops (*Galanthus nivalis*) and Bell flowered Squills (*Scilla Campanulata*) appearing above ground.

11 Woodlark (*Alauda Arborea*) singing.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

From December 20, 1810, to January 20, 1811.

As it often happens that while the snow falls and lies inland, the valley of Belfast is entirely free from it; can the wind blowing across the narrow sea between Scotland and Ireland be so much warmed by the passage as not to generate snow until it has passed 15 or 20 miles inland, and given out its maritime temperature? Can we conceive the Belfast lough to assist in diffusing this maritime warmth farther inland, when the wind comes in that direction, for it is often observed that the grounds on each side of this valley have a covering of snow, while the Belfast valley is not covered until long afterwards, or when a greater cold comes to prevail?

The same variable weather which has continued for such a length of time, yet marks this period.

December 21, 23,	Wet and stormy, snow lying on the mountains, with, it has been said, much Thunder and Lightning.	
24,	Dark dry day.	
25,	Showers and squalls.	
26,	Dark dry day.	
27,	Showers and squalls.	
28, 31,	Dark dry weather, somewhat frosty.	
January 1,	Dark dry day.	
2,	Some snow showers.	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em; line-height: 1;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; padding-left: 5px;"> On the 4th the roads about Lurgan, Dromore, and Comber, had much snow on them, while the ground even the highest hills as far as could be seen from Belfast was entirely free from it </div>
3,	Fine frosty, with breezes.	
4, 8,	Dark with some hail showers.	
9,	Mild day, rain at night.	
10, ..	Wet.	
11,	Dry day, wet stormy night	
12,	Showers in the morning.	
13,	Fine frost	
14,	Showery frosty morning,	
15,	Snow.	
16, 18,	Stormy with showers.	
19,	Fine, frost.	
20,	Wet and stormy.	

The Barometer has been during this period mostly above 29; on the 25th of December, it was however as low as 28.5, and on the 28th, it was as high as 30.5.

The almost stationary position of the Thermometer about 35°, has been astonishing while the Newspapers mention a prevalence of severe frost about London; on the 5th of January only it was as low as 31°, while on the 17th it was as high as 50°.

The S. Westerly wind has blown 13; N.W. 3; N.E. 5, and Easterly 6 times.